

WEEK OF CARNAGE ENDS WITH DARKNESS VEILS PEKIN HORROR, ALLIES MAKING NO HEADWAY. BUT FOREIGNERS MAY BE ALIVE.

Hopeless Battle of the Heroic Band of Foreigners in Pekin.

EDICTS OF USURPER TUAN.

They Result in Thousands of Con- verts Being Slain—Battles at Tien-Tsin.

BY REVEREND FREDERICK BROWN,
SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, July 7.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)—This has been a week of horror, yet the missionaries, Europeans and Americans are looking forward with dread to even worse outrages. We can only pray and wait for what may come.

This week's reign of terror began with the confirmation of the dreadful news that Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, had been killed by native troops while on his way to the Tientsin legation. His interpreter saved his own life, but he was wounded.

Assassination would have been the fate of all other foreigners had they not taken refuge in the British legation, which, with that of France, alone escaped the fury of the barbarians. German troops in Pekin as a punitive measure destroyed the building of the Tientsin legation.

From the stories of the murder of the German minister, it is plain that the deed was ordered by Prince Tuan. The Prince tried to deny all the foreign ministers from their legations so that they might be massacred in the streets by a mob gathered under his orders. Thus he would technically have evaded responsibility for the crime.

He invited all the ministers to confer with him at the Foreign Office. The only one that went was the German minister. The others suspected a trap. The German minister was fired upon and shot four times. His marines fought bravely, but without effect, for the body of the Baron was sliced with knives and horribly mutilated. The marines burned down the Foreign Office.

The foreigners massed in the British legation and defended it against the troops that concentrated around it, bent on razing it to the ground and killing all its defenders.

American Casualties.
The reported casualties to the American marines up to July 2 were ten killed and thirty-six wounded.

The ships' crews of all the nations who had been doing duty ashore rejoined their ships, leaving the soldiers and marines to hold their own.

The suggestion of the Consul that the Powers hold a banquet at the graves of the ancestors of the royal family at Tien-Tsin and desecrate and destroy them if the foreign ministers at Pekin were harmed made a profound impression.

The Consul notified the Government that they intended to seize the burial ground and to meet one out of every hundred, either by scattering the bones of departed rulers.

The religion of the Chinese is ancestor worship, even the highly educated and aristocratic revering the dust of their dead. When a Chinaman dies, what remains of him is treasured and the place that holds it is worshiped.

Chinese Would Go Mad.
The destruction of these tombs might prove a blow so great that would return and strike those throwing it.

The deed would perhaps make maniacs of the Chinese, instead of terrorizing them into quiescence, as intended, and stir up a more dangerous revolt than the one now on our hands.

The Chinese Government is inclined to throw the blame for the status of the foreign ministers at Pekin upon themselves. The Tientsin Li Yamen, now headed by Prince Tuan, the leader of the Boxers, ordered them to leave, but they refused unless a safe conduct were also given to all the Europeans and whites in Pekin. The safe conduct the Government would not grant, whereupon the foreign ministers threw the responsibility for their lives upon the Government.

The Chinese in all engagements wreak their ferocity upon the bodies of the slain, which they mutilate in a horrible manner. The threat to desecrate the tombs at Tien-Tsin led the Chinese to make a desperate attempt to capture that city and deprive the foreigners of the opportunity to unhallow the dead.

Fifty thousand Chinese troops attacked Tien-Tsin. The bombardment was fierce, but the attempt to take the town unsuccessful, although it was resisted by only 8,000 troops, most of them Russians. Only for the Russians the town would have fallen once more into native hands. The Chinese would then have wreaked frightful vengeance upon the Europeans.

Hopeless Plight of Foreigners.
The hopelessness of any immediate attempt to relieve Pekin will be plain when it is known that the foreigners had all they could do to hold Tien-Tsin. The situation at Tien-Tsin two days later became so threatening that all the civilians were ordered out of the city. The foreign troops saw ahead of them a hard battle with the maddest natives.

Thirty thousand more Chinese marched upon Tien-Tsin, driving in the Europeans who occupied outlying points. Admiral Seymour was at Yang-Tsin, eighteen miles away, and was forced to retreat into the city himself with his marines and blue jackets.

The city of Tien-Tsin was held by a force much too small. It was unable to prevent the Chinese from running their trenches to a point 600 yards from the lines of the foreigners.

Meanwhile, other Chinese troops were making havoc between Tien-Tsin and Taku, unchecked by the foreigners. They tore up

ten miles of the railway and destroyed river improvement works that cost \$200,000. The water in the river fell so low that only boats of three-foot draft were able to reach Tien-Tsin, and they cut the dikes and flooded the country.

Fighting in Pekin.
While the whites were defending Tien-Tsin reports kept coming of the desperate battle with the yellow hordes at Pekin.

In the British Legation were many women and children, some dead, some wounded. They were short of food and water and gradually starving. At times the Chinese made terrific onslaughts and then the legation machine guns were turned on them and the bullets decimated the attacking force.

The legation ammunition ran lower at each attack. The Chinese made preparations to batter down the walls of the building.

Prince Tuan, the chief of the Boxers, it was understood, gave orders for the slaughter of every foreigner, including the ministers.

Messengers sent from the legation to implore help from the outside world were captured and cut to pieces. One man, however, got through. He did so by smearing his face and clothes with blood and shouting out imprecations upon the foreigners.

He saw on his way to the coast the bodies of men of Admiral Seymour's command. He saw the mangled bodies of the heads of whites upon their spears.

Murderous Mission Halted.
The mission hospital at Moukden, capital of Manchuria, was burned down by the rioters, who killed the pastor and many converts. Russian troops were sent from Port Arthur to avenge the deed.

The sway of the murderous Prince Tuan was disputed by the Victorians in the south, who ignored his decrees, one of which contained praise of the Boxers for slaughtering the "foreign devils."

Viceroy Liu of Nankin decided to suppress rioting at his inception. To show that he would do so with an iron hand he ordered the public execution, with great ceremony, of all the criminals in the jails who had been sentenced to death.

Six were beheaded every day. Their heads were hung in cages in Nankin.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang hesitated to obey the order of Tuan. The latter instructed him to bring Canton troops to assist in the slaughter of the foreigners. Li Hung still hesitated.

Admiral Seymour on July 1 wrote to the effect that the foreigners in the British legation still held out, although the Chinese maintained that they had killed every one of them. The losses at the legation were certainly heavy. Heaps of bodies lay unburied in the courtyard. The foreigners anxiously looked for help that did not come.

At Tien-Tsin.
The situation at Tien-Tsin grew worse. On July 5 the international forces there numbered 12,000 and at Taku 8,000. They barely held their own and were constantly surrounded.

The native quarter of the city was taken by the foreigners after battles in which Chinese loss was placed at between 7,000 and 8,000. The Chinese fought without fear, believing they would be rewarded in another world if they died while in conflict with the white forces of Satan.

Horrible barbarism marked the conduct of the Chinese in dealing with the wounded and prisoners. They were sliced up alive. The men taken by the Chinese from the expedition that marched to the relief of Pekin and was driven back were tortured. The Chinese who went to try and retake Tien-Tsin assaulted native women and cut children in two.

A party of thirty-five missionaries and women escaped from Yi-Chow-Fu and took refuge at Chin-Tas after an encounter with mounted Chinese troops.

Von Degen of the German Legation at Pekin led an expedition from Chin-Tas and brought them in.

The situation at Che-Foo has grown so alarming that the Consul has ordered the refugees to leave here.

Circumstantial News.
Circumstantial stories have circulated to the effect that the legations in Pekin were taken by assault on July 1. The Chinese profess to have received information that when the ammunition of the foreigners was exhausted the Chinese rushed into the British Legation with wild fury, slaughtering all the men.

The statement is made on apparently good authority that when Prince Tuan, the Boxer, seized control of things in Pekin he visited the palace and told the Dowager Empress and the Emperor that they must die. He offered them the choice of poison or the sword. The Emperor took the poison and died within an hour.

The crafty Dowager Empress, it is said, swallowed only a small part of the poison given to her, and did not die, but fled. These reports have been confirmed, but only from a Chinese source.

Yuan Shikai, Governor of Shan-Tung, has informed the French Consul at Shanghai that Prince Tuan is writing a decree ordering the slaughter of every foreigner remaining within the Chinese borders.

The latest report from Pekin that the foreigners still hold out is not believed, but, if true, it does not make their final extermination any less certain. Owing to the flooding of the district between Tien-Tsin and Pekin and the destruction of the railroad, the only



OOM PAUL: "BUT YESTERDAY THOSE WAR CORRESPONDENTS PUT EVERYTHING I DID IN LARGE LETTERS. NOW IT'S THE CHINK."

INDIA HAS PLENTY OF FOOD.

Dealers Hold Grain High, While Thousands Starve.

New York, July 7.—Louis Klopsch, who went to India to prepare the way for the arrival of the British steamship Quila, chartered by the United States Government to carry 20,000 bushels of grain to Bombay, has returned on the Hamburg-American steamship Pennsylvania. Doctor Klopsch left India June 2.

"Hunger and disease are doing dreadful execution among the poor," said Doctor Klopsch. "The Quila arrived with her cargo in splendid condition. The grain is sold at 75 cents a bushel to those famine sufferers who have money. It cost us 10 cents a bushel, and thus our original investment of \$20,000 brought us \$15,000, which is to be used for buying grain for those that have absolutely no means."

Doctor Klopsch said there is plenty of grain in India, but it is sold at high prices. He said famine sufferers increase at the rate of 25,000 a day. As soon as the rainy season sets in the plague will find every condition favorable for its unchecked development, Doctor Klopsch fears.

roadway available for troops, relief cannot reach Pekin.

Girls Carried Away.
A band of Chinese attacked the Methodist mission at Tien-Tsin and killed the pastor. Then they carried away the native girl converts. Many of the converts who were to have been tortured to death made their escape.

At Pei-Tai-Ho all the property of Christianized Chinamen and of native converts has been destroyed.

Chin-Wang, it is reported, has been wiped out, the population making its escape to the south.

Round the city of Tien-Tsin thousands of bodies lie unburied in the fields. The river gave up its quota, too.

Captain McCalla of the Newark is still at Tien-Tsin and one of the most popular of the foreigners there. He leads most of the expeditions made by the joint forces.

James Watt, an Englishman, galloped to Taku with dispatches asking for more troops. He went through the burning villages and was often attacked. He, McCalla, and Major Waller are the heroes of Tien-Tsin.

One Good Chinaman.
The Governor of Shan-Tung has sided with the Europeans. He has suppressed uprisings and no foreigner has been injured in Shan-Tung.

No news can be heard of the 2,000 Russians who marched toward Pekin to the relief of their minister. Nothing has been heard of them since they started on June 11, and it is feared that every one of them has been slaughtered.

The present hope of the Pekin foreigners lies in the troops which Japan has landed at Pei-Tai-Ho. This spot is 300 miles from Pekin. How many troops Japan has landed is not known.

Japan is also going to the relief of Tien-Tsin. She has landed 2,300 soldiers at Taku to reopen communication between that port and Tien-Tsin, and a contingent of 800 more is expected. This reinforcement may render it unnecessary for the allies to abandon Tien-Tsin, a move that at one time it seemed would be forced upon them.

THINKS FOREIGNERS SAFE.
A Shanghai Editor Talks of Conditions in Pekin.

Seattle, Wash., July 7.—J. D. Clark, editor of the Shanghai Mercury and war correspondent of the London News, arrived here to-day on the Rio Jun Maru from Shanghai. He has been a resident of China for forty years. Speaking of the conditions there, he said:

"I see by the dispatches that hope has been given up for the safety of the foreigners in Pekin. I cannot think the conditions warrant this belief, and am of the opinion that they are yet safe and will be for a great length of time. The British Legation building is a large and strongly built place, and while there may have been some destruction on account of the lack of sufficient

Up to July 3 They Had Killed 2,000 Chinese in Their Own Defense.

TWO LEGATIONS STANDING.

News Is Contradictory, However, and Other Dispatches Report All Whites Dead.

London, July 7.—The Foreign Office has issued the text of a telegram from Acting Consul General Warren, at Shanghai, confirming from thoroughly trustworthy sources the news received by courier from Pekin, July 3, by way of Shanghai, to the London office of the Inspectorate of Chinese Maritime Customs, saying that two legations were the day the courier left, holding out against the troops and Boxers and that the troops had lost 2,000 men and the Boxers many leaders.

Mr. Warren adds that the messenger says that the troops were much disheartened by their losses and that the Boxers claim their mystic powers have been broken by the foreigners and that they dare not approach the legations.

It is further asserted that the foreigners at Pekin ought to be able to hold out for a long time, as they have sufficient food and ammunition.

GOODNOW'S DISPATCH.
Washington, July 7.—A cablegram was received at the State Department this morning from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, dated July 7, saying that the legations were standing on the 3d instant, and that the recent attack of the Boxers had been slight. They seemed disposed to adopt starvation methods.

TUAN'S NEW CAMPAIGN.
Shanghai, July 6, Friday.—Prince Tuan has ordered General Yuan Shi Kai to march on Nankin with 18,000 German drilled troops. It is doubtful if he will obey, but in any case, Viceroy Liu is believed to be able to safely hold Nankin. He has fifteen warships on the Yang-Tse-Kiang and Great Britain is ready to assist this opponent of the rebel Government. The departure of the anti-foreign Taotai Sheng, for Nankin is causing anxiety.

STORY OF MASSACRE.
London, July 7.—"The massacre of the foreign ministers, the women, the children and the European guards at Pekin, after eighteen days of hopeless resistance, is confirmed," says a news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated July 6, and received in London to-day.

"When the ammunition and food were exhausted," continues the dispatch, "the Chinese guards closed in upon the legations and butchered all those who remained alive. Afterwards they set fire to the legation buildings, in which the remains of the victims were consumed in one horrible holocaust."

Reports of the atrocities committed by Prince Tuan upon the Chinese are appalling. He had four thousand leading Chinese butchered, it is said, for merely daring to petition him to control the orgy of blood and restrain his followers.

A dispatch from Taku says that the last message from Mr. Edwin S. Conger, United States Minister at Pekin, brought there by runners, reads as follows:

"We are besieged. The provisions are becoming exhausted and the situation is desperate. The relief force should advance and give us notice by signal."

Runners also confirm the report of the burning of the native city of Pekin.

REASSURING REPORTS.
London, July 7.—A cable dispatch dated Thursday, July 5, 5 p. m., received to-day at the London office of the Inspectorate of Chinese maritime customs, from Shanghai, says:

"Courier left Pekin July 3, when two legations were holding out against troops and Boxers. Troops had lost 2,000 men and Boxers many leaders."

Jardine, Matheson & Co. of Shanghai

GERMANY'S ASSENT.
Berlin, July 7.—A semi-official note says: "In reply to Japan's request for news of the Powers' attitude toward China, Germany declared that she regarded the maintenance of harmony among the Powers as of prime importance and would, accordingly, assent to any measures not objected to in other quarters."

JAPAN READY AND WILLING.
London, July 7.—The Japanese Minister, Kato Takaaki, received a cable dispatch from Tokio this morning giving his Government's reply to Great Britain's question as to whether, with the consent of the other Powers, Japan was willing to send large reinforcements to China. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion and that one division would be dispatched immediately.

LI HUNG CHANG'S PRECAUTIONS.
Canton, Friday, July 6.—Quiet continues here. Li Hung Chang has stationed troops in the streets to prevent disturbances. A steamer intended to convey Li Hung Chang northward sailed to-day ostensibly bound for Kiu-Kuang. She took 250 passengers of Li Hung Chang's goods.

Secretary Tuan's Ambition.
Secretary Tuan is hopeful that the ambassador upon his colleagues the need of proceeding with all dispatch to the relief of the Pekin foreigners, who, if still alive, cannot, it is thought, hold out many days longer.

If the allied troops wait for the Japanese Army Corps, which is expected to reach Taku about the last of next week, another week, and perhaps ten days, must pass before the advance on Pekin can begin.

From what can be gathered, the foreign Admirals at Taku believe that defeat and possibly the extension of the rebellion throughout the Empire would follow the dispatch to Pekin of the 17,000 men now said to be at Taku.

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have telegraphed to their London house as follows:

"Shanghai, July 7.—The British Legation was standing July 2. There are reassuring reports regarding the lives of the Europeans."

NEW USURPER IN PEKIN.
Paris, July 7.—The Consul of France at Che-Foo, under date of July 4, transmits a rumor that Men Tung Fu Shan is master of the situation at Pekin and is preparing an edict against foreigners. Rebels, this Consul also says, occupy the Yellow River.

BRITISH LEGATION BURNING.
SPECIAL BY CABLE.
Canton, Friday, July 6.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—Sir Robert Hart has cabled to the Governor of Hong-Kong that the British Legation in Pekin is burning. The remnant of foreigners in Pekin probably is annihilated.

(This report is discredited by the French Consul General at Canton in a dispatch sent to his Government under date of Saturday, July 7, and by other advices, which state that the Pekin legations and their occupants were safe on July 3.)

Viceroy Li Hung Chang has issued another proclamation threatening the immediate execution of persons making the slightest trouble or starting rumors against foreigners or native Christians. Several firms of tailors who were caught making uniforms for the Boxers were promptly beheaded.

TEXT OF BOXER PLACARD.
SPECIAL BY CABLE.
Che-Foo, Friday, July 6.—(Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.)—When the allies bombarded the native city of Tien-Tsin, Captain Ott of the Japanese artillery and another Japanese officer were killed. The American Consul here showed to-day a proclamation posted six miles from Che-Foo and distributed in the native city. It says:

"The holy God of war arouses the Buddhist world on account of the depraved sects of Protestant and Catholic Christians, who insultingly overpower the Ching dynasty. Millions of spiritual soldiers will destroy these depraved foreigners without the casualties caused by earthly armies. All who are ready to distribute copies of the placard quickly secure their families from calamity. Nondistribution brings calamity."

BROOKLYN PASSES CHEE-FOO.
Washington, July 7.—The Navy Department at 9:45 o'clock to-night received the following cablegram from Admiral Bromey:

"Che-Foo.—Brooklyn arrived; proceed immediately to Taku. 'REMY.'"
(Signed)

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URGING ADMIRALS TO MOVE.

News That Foreigners May Still Be Alive Causes Pressure to Be Applied.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Strong pressure is being applied to the foreign Admirals at Taku to induce them to begin promptly the march on Pekin. Speed is deemed essential in view of the advices received by Secretary Hay to-day from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, to the effect that one legation was still standing on July 3, and that the foreigners—at least some of them—were still alive.

It is thought possible that Mr. Goodnow may refer to the British Legation when he says "Legation still standing." It is understood here that he transmitted his information to Admiral Kempff and that the latter, under the instructions sent him, is urging upon his colleagues the need of proceeding with all dispatch to the relief of the Pekin foreigners, who, if still alive, cannot, it is thought, hold out many days longer.

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